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THERE was nothing watery about the Sullivan-Buskirk convention except the Sullivan speech.

THE right kind of a Republican ticket this year will be worth a couple of thousand of votes on its merits.

IF the Republicans show just horse sense in making nominations the Sullivan-Buskirk ticket can be swept out of existence.

THE little Mayor did not refer to the defaulted \$201,000 of bonds in his little speech Tuesday night. He may not have heard of it.

AN exchange finds in the conversion of our senior Senator to the Cleveland financial idea ground for the revision of an old maxim to "pie is mightier than the sword."

YEARS ago Horace Greeley said that "wherever ignorance, depravity and crime are greatest there the Democratic party is strongest in cities." The Democratic party is holding its own in that respect.

IF the Republicans and other decent voters had watched the Sullivan-Buskirk convention half an hour they would be in earnest for the election of any Republican ticket made of men of character and capacity.

"THAT was an excellent cartoon in the Journal yesterday," remarked a disgusted Democrat, "but Simeon Coy should have been leading the Sullivan mule." Several cartoons would be required to present the entire Sullivan menagerie.

EXCEPT that he has a vote by the grace of a gerrymander, the views of Senator Turpie on the silver question would be inconsequential. The present impression is that he will vote to repeal the Sherman silver purchase law for the reason that he did not vote for it.

THE rumor seems to be assuming definiteness that Don Dickinson will be appointed to succeed Justice Blatchford on the Supreme Bench. He is not a great lawyer, but his side-whiskers would make a good companion-piece for Chief Justice Fuller's drooping mustache.

SILVER is holding its own so evenly at 71 to 72 cents an ounce that a new ratio might be established. At 72 cents an ounce the silver dollar, as bullion, is worth nearly 56 cents. In other words, the full-value silver dollar would weigh 798.6 grains instead of 412.5. Such a dollar could be called solid money.

IF the Republicans of any ward or of the Republican convention permit one of those well-known tricksters who came out last fall against the Republican ticket to be a delegate, they will make a great mistake. There are enough true Republicans in every ward in this city to act as delegates without recognizing men who are traitors to the Republican party half the time.

THE "best citizens" of Bardwell, Ky., who participated in the recent barbarous lynching of a negro at that place, are trying hard to prove that the right man was lynched. It shows a singular demoralization of public sentiment to suppose that a lynching of a guilty man is any more justifiable than that of an innocent one. It is murder equally in both cases. There is a growing necessity for the enforcement of law against mobs.

THE esteemed News is uncommonly obtuse recently. It fails to understand why the Governor allows the State to be disgraced by the Roby prize fights; it also is unable to account for the renomination of Police Judge Buskirk. The explanation in each case is simple: Governor Matthews was elected by the Democratic party, and the Democratic party, including the Governor, is controlled by the saloon and gambling elements.

ment; it was the saloons and gamblers, the thieves and toughs, who renominated Sullivan and Buskirk. Let the News ask a hard question.

## SULLIVAN'S INCAPACITY.

The Republicans of Indianapolis will welcome the renomination by the Democrats of Thomas L. Sullivan as their candidate for Mayor, and will go into the city campaign with an enthusiasm born of confidence in their ability to defeat him. In his previous campaigns the claim has been made for Mr. Sullivan that he was better than his party, which might have been true without making of him a particularly exemplary citizen. It may be just as well to admit at the outset that he is personally honest—most men are—but something more than this is required to make a man a fit person to be placed in charge of the affairs of a city of the size and importance of Indianapolis. It is a fact beyond dispute that Mr. Sullivan is the weakest man who ever occupied the executive chair. He has been dominated by the worst elements of his party, and is in every respect subservient to their wishes. Ward heelers and bunners have been brought to his support by appointments to inspectorships of the most useless and frivolous character, and gangs of alleged street repairers have been employed to swell the ranks of his adherents, for all of which the public has to pay. His Board of Public Works pays no regard to individual rights, and treats that portion of the public having business with it with a contempt and impudence that is unbearable. His Board of Public Safety has made no attempt whatever to enforce the laws, and immunity is granted to its violators who will repay favors with political support. Never since the days of "the commonest kind of a common deadfall" has the lawless and vicious element had such undisturbed freedom as it has today. Every saloon and brothel in Indianapolis is a Democratic campaign headquarters, and, perhaps, three-fourths of the primaries at which delegates to Tuesday night's convention were chosen, were held in these places. The management of the finances has been either imbecile or something worse, and to the shame of the "business administration" the bonds of Indianapolis are in default to-day for the first time in its history. Mayor Sullivan, so far from being "better than his party," is the pliant tool of the worst elements it contains. He has no more backbone than an angle-worm, no mind of his own, no convictions, and no purposes beyond continuing himself in office through a partnership with the denizens of the slums. Whoever the Republicans may nominate, he will be an infinitely abler, broader, better man for Mayor than Mr. Sullivan, and, unless all signs fail, will succeed that infinitesimal citizen in office.

## THE SULLIVAN-BUSKIRK CONVENTION.

There have been noisier Democratic county and city conventions in Indianapolis than that of Tuesday evening, but it was because there were contentions regarding candidates. Nevertheless, a more unfit lot of men never assembled to name candidates for the offices of a prosperous city. After withdrawing about two hundred of the 630 delegates who voted for a candidate for Mayor, the rest are Democrats who are recruited by the saloons which violate the Sunday and closing laws. From among that four hundred the police could select from fifty to one hundred of the toughs who give patrolmen the most trouble. They were not Sullivan men because they care for the interests of Indianapolis, but because the supporters of Sullivan furnished free beer from Saturday night until after Monday's primaries. That four hundred refused to listen to Senator Turpie because their idea of politics begins and ends with immunity for toughs in the municipal court, free beer, cheap cigars and howling. That element could not restrain its impatience while the Mayor read his dreary speech of acceptance. Only once did that two-thirds show the least genuine enthusiasm, and that was when Buskirk was nominated by acclamation. The man who, as a magistrate, has stood the friend of the gambler and the tough, was the one to whom the toughs, short-hairs and bullet-heads gave their hearty cheers and every token of admiration. His demagogic and disgraceful speech of a few lines, promising a suspension of the laws in their behalf, was the speech which called forth their gratitude and enthusiasm. In Buskirk the two-thirds recognized its political ideal. The citizens who know Buskirk as he is and as he has been as Police Judge, need no other description of the make-up of the convention than that in Buskirk it recognized its ideal. There were not one hundred delegates who have a particle of interest in good government and in the public welfare, or whether taxes are high or low.

## AN IMPUDENT CLAIM.

The platform adopted by the Democratic city convention declares as follows: Resolved, That the city charter, with the amendments thereto, which is the work of the Democratic party, shall be maintained in its integrity. Under its operations the Democrats of Indianapolis have given to the city a government responsible in its operations, based on business principles and administered for the benefit of the whole people. One might suppose from this that an attack was being made or threatened from some quarter against the city charter, and that it was necessary for the Democratic party to defend it. It is about as if the convention had resolved that the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience must and shall be preserved. No person is contemplating any attack on the city charter, and there is no necessity of the gamblers and saloon-keepers, who constitute the mainstay of the Democratic party in this city, rallying to its defense. It is not true that the charter is "the work of the Democratic party." It is the joint work of individual Democrats and Republicans. It was supported by the entire press of the city, and its passage by the Legislature was urged by acclamation by the committee appointed by the Commercial Club, composed of Republicans and Democrats. The only opposition to it came from an active Democratic lobby, which, fortunately, was not able to defeat it. Although the Legislature which passed the charter was Democratic it is in no sense a Democratic measure. It was mainly drafted by a Republican lawyer, and its passage was due fully as much to Republican as to Democratic influence.

"Under its operations," says the platform, "the Democrats of Indianapolis have given to the city a government responsible in its operations, based on business principles, and administered for the benefit of the whole people." As the prime object of the charter was to secure responsible government, no party that administers it deserves any credit for conforming to that idea. But what kind and how much responsibility has there been under the Sullivan regime? Let the records of the Police Court, and the acts of the Board of Public Works and the Board of Public Safety answer. It would have been more accurate if the resolution had said "arbitrary" instead of responsible.

The claim that the city government has been administered "on business principles" is best answered by a reference to the current transaction by which, through political bossism on the one hand and official incompetence on the other, the city has been jugged out of a large sum in interest and placed in the position of having, apparently, defaulted on its bonds. This, and a large increase of taxes, are the principal features in the business management of the Sullivan administration.

Why the controller of the city of Indianapolis going from bank to bank to borrow a little money here and a little there at 8 per cent? Why does a New York insurance company announce that it will lend Indianapolis money to tide over its pressing necessities? Simply because the levy of 1891 was insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Sullivan regime and the city is running in debt. Even when the railroads shall have paid their taxes, there will be a deficit at the close of the fiscal year in August. The Mayor, in September, 1891, "congratulated" the city on the fact that a levy of 65 cents on \$98,230,242 would enable him to run his business administration, that is, that \$638,496.30 would be sufficient, which, he said, was a much lower rate of taxation than 90 cents the year before upon an assessment of \$58,205,890, which, of course, yielded \$523,532.30. There are those who will assume that the Mayor attempted to hoodwink the taxpayers by this statement, but those who know him best disclaim any such purpose on his part by explaining that he was entirely ignorant upon the subject, merely stating what had been told him.

The Council, however, in its superior wisdom, cut the levy down to 60 cents per \$100. That condensation of state-manship deemed it "good politics," as an election was on. This reduced the aggregate taxation by direct assessment for city purposes to \$589,381.23. All that has been paid in has practically been expended, and the controller is borrowing here and there at 8 per cent to discharge current expenditures. In a conversation a few days ago the controller said that in order to have carried forward the affairs of the city upon business methods the levy of 1891 should have been 70 cents, which would have yielded \$687,611.40. It is fair to assume that a levy of 70 cents on \$100 would have left a small surplus at the end of the fiscal year. The difference between the tax levied and that which the controller has said should have been levied is \$98,230. It is fair, therefore, to assume that the deficit, or practically the increased debt of the city during the past year, will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000, perhaps more. The year that Mr. Sullivan came into office \$323,532 was the aggregate of direct taxation. The amount which the controller has said was necessary to run the affairs of the city efficiently is \$687,611, an increase of \$153,759, or over 29 per cent, under the business management of the Sullivan officials. In addition to this large increase of taxation there are special levies for street sprinkling and street sweeping. Sullivanism is a tax as well as a synonym for incapacity.

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## WHY THE CITY BORROWS MONEY.

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## THE HUMILIATION OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The New York Times is not only the official Cleveland organ in the East, but a paper which makes great pretensions in regard to its reliability regarding all financial affairs. In the issue of Tuesday the situation of the finances of Indianapolis is set forth in a manner which makes the offer of the New York Life Insurance Company a piece of public spirited generosity to save a city from financial ruin. The closing paragraph of the article is as follows:

The treasury had been allowed to run empty. No salaries could be paid, and expenses for water, light, and general maintenance could not be met. Taxes do not fall due in Indianapolis until November, and the situation facing the officials was only a short remove from municipal bankruptcy. The publicity given to the scandal in which the city's finances had become involved made it seem impracticable to carry through the funding scheme with the new bonds. As a result the city's affairs, as looked at from the center of excitement, were about as badly muddled as they could be.

The Times makes the situation rather more hopeless than it is. Salaries are yet paid, and they will continue to be as long as money can be borrowed or begged. There is no danger of municipal bankruptcy unless the present administration should continue two years more. If it should, no one can tell to what extent the covetous bosses who run the Mayor will sacrifice the city's credit and taxpayers to fill their coffers. The Journal copies the foregoing from the official Cleveland organ in the East, and a paper which has weight in financial circles, to show to the people of Indianapolis the kind of reports concerning the financial indebtedness of their city which are being spread the length and breadth of the land. This is the result of four years of the flabby rule of a Democratic Mayor, who is

"better than his party," and a Council of average Democrats. And this part of it comes because a Democratic boss, in the hope of private gain, defeated a refunding proposition which would have saved the city a large sum, and also its good name. Will the people continue in office the men who have disgraced them and been the instrument of their robbery?

## THE COLORADO WAR WHORP.

The Colorado people are making themselves ridiculous by their course on the silver question. The inflammatory speeches of Governor Waite and others at the Denver meeting, in which war and bloodshed were predicted as inevitable consequences if "the conspiracy" against silver were persisted in, only serve to emphasize the unreasonableness of the advocates of free silver. "It is infinitely better," declared Governor Waite, "that blood should flow to the horses' bridles than that our national liberties be destroyed." There is nothing in the charter of our national liberties that authorizes the owners and operators of Colorado silver mines to force a suicidal financial policy on the government, nor is there anything in the range of reason to justify the Governor of that State in invoking such bloody vengeance if the people choose to doubt the wisdom of trying to maintain a double standard with a hundred-cent dollar on one side and a fifty-cent dollar on the other. Much as we may sympathize with the people of Colorado in the distressing position in which they are placed owing to the temporary paralysis of their principal industry, it is still necessary to remind them that the pending question is not one of providing profitable employment for a few thousand persons in the silver-mining States, but of providing a sound currency for a nation of 65,000,000 people. There are many other interests and industries in this country of far greater magnitude than the silver-mining industry, each and every one of which has a right to demand that the money question be settled according to right principles, without special reference to the interests of the owners and operators of silver mines. If, after careful consideration of the subject, it shall be found that the United States, alone or in connection with other nations, can establish and maintain a bimetallic standard on a basis that will justify the continued coinage of silver, that basis should be adopted; otherwise the further coinage of silver should be stopped until such time as it shall have a fixed value. The people of Colorado are not likely to hasten the solution of the question by holding war meetings or threatening to ride their horses' bridles deep in somebody's blood if their views on the question are not adopted.

A CORRESPONDENT REMARKS that "the Journal will not refuse to take a silver quarter at its face for subscriptions." That is true; it is taken money, and is borne up by a gold basis. In sums of \$10 it can be exchanged for coin certificates, and with coin certificates gold can be had. But change to a silver basis, in which 75 cents' worth of silver bullion would make a silver dollar passing as legal tender, and there would be a change. Printing paper is a world-wide commodity. Its price in the commercial world would be in gold, but here it would be in silver, and would be 25 per cent higher, so that the present quarter would lose one-fourth of its purchasing power. But would not the farmer's wheat be 25 per cent higher? Yes, in silver; but as the surplus is sold in Europe, the farmer would get the gold price with 25 per cent added. It would purchase no more cloth, sugar or other necessities of life than if he received gold and paid in gold prices, because the prices of everything in silver would be 25 per cent higher than in gold countries. If one had notes to pay, and it was not stipulated therein that they were payable in gold, the silver dollar would pay as much debt as a gold one and would be obtained at less cost. But in that event the lenders, the savings bank depositors, the owners of building association shares would be paid in silver which had lost 25 per cent of its purchasing power. The money received by the pensioner would be on a silver basis, so that the purchasing power of an \$8 per month pension would be reduced, in fact, to \$6, because silver prices would be 25 per cent higher than gold.

BEFORE leaving for his Western junket "in a sumptuously-furnished car with a well-stocked larder," Secretary Hoke Smith signed an order reducing the grades and salaries of a number of Republican clerks in the Pension Office and promoting Democrats to their places. The salaries of seven men were reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,400 each, six salaries were reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,600 each, two from \$2,000 to \$1,800 each, two from \$1,800 to \$1,200 each, nine from \$1,800 to \$1,400 each, and eight from \$1,600 to \$1,200 each. In every instance Democrats were promoted to the higher grades. As these changes were not made for the good of the service, but for political reasons only, they were a gross violation of the spirit of the civil-service law.

THE New York Sun defends Senator Sherman against the charge of having surreptitiously inserted in the coinage act of 1873 a clause demonetizing silver, and shows that the act in question was under discussion in Congress three years before it was passed. As to the fight for free silver at the present ratio, the Sun says:

It is a fight to reduce wages, to scale down savings bank deposits, and to take from every investment in the obligations of corporations and individuals one-third or more of its value. The persons on whose behalf it is made are the silver mine owners, the owners of mortgaged land on the West and Southwest, and other speculators who have bought property on credit and wish to pay their debts in dollars of less value than their contracts call for. They make a great noise and present an appearance of numbers, but an overwhelming majority of the people is against them and will not allow them to succeed.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN, of this State, has, it is said, started on a tour of the county seats and principal towns of his district for the purpose of getting the judgment of his constituents as to

what should be done by the approaching session of Congress toward improving the financial situation. It is more likely that the tour is undertaken for hand-shaking and fence-repairing purposes than with any expectation of accumulating financial wisdom. Mr. Holman knows the Democrats of his "district" well enough to know that the aggregate intelligence of his entire constituency would not contribute as much as the light of a farthing candle towards a right solution of the financial question.

It will not do to believe the British or other monarchical accounts of the troubles which the authorities of the republic of France are having with the Communists, Anarchists and Socialists. Nothing could be of greater use to the monarchical system than the failure of the French republic to sustain itself. For twenty years France has had tranquility and prosperity under the republic. In all that relates to public education the republic of France may be said to lead the world at the present time. Calamity to that republic means a halt in the progress of the world toward popular government. For that reason the real sympathies of the American people should be with France.

Six Indiana men, Richard A. Darnan, Warner Whitte, William P. Allen, George W. Carr, Silas Colgrove and John W. Wells will be surprised to learn from a Washington special to the Indianapolis News that they are yet drawing \$2,000 salaries as clerks in the Pension Bureau. They are all Republicans, and their respective resignations were called for the week that Deputy Commissioner Murphy took his seat, with the exception of Mr. Carr, who died last February. Democrats of other States, mainly those who were on the other side of the late unpleasantness, are drawing those salaries now.

THE attempt of Chicago's coroner to locate the blame of the faulty construction of the cold-storage building, recently destroyed by fire in the world's fair grounds, is not likely to succeed. No doubt there was plenty of blame, but it will be as difficult to locate it as it would in reference to hundreds of other flimsy and dangerous structures that were hastily pitched together for use during the world's fair. Chicago building methods are none too good at best, and since the world's fair boom has been on they have been looser than ever.

IT is not necessary for the New York Times to assure its readers that the Republicans in Congress will not do their duty in regard to the Sherman silver purchase law. As far as is known, nine-tenths will vote for its repeal as a simple question, but they will not vote for any proposition which will fill the land with shipplasters, nor will they sustain any measure designed to wipe out legal-tender silver money. The most of them will find themselves indorsing the recent letter of Senator John Sherman.

A NEW YORK paper, speaking in an editorial paragraph of an octogenarian citizen, says he could reminisce most entertainingly. The word "reminisce" is frequently improved in conversation to meet a want, but is always used apologetically and with implied quotation marks. It describes briefly what would otherwise require a circuitous form of expression, and is the fittest, or the most of some other word equally descriptive, and perhaps more euphonious, is generally acknowledged. But the other word does not exist, and, alas! "reminisce" is not recognized by any lexicographer. You may indulge in reminiscence to your heart's content, but you may not "reminisce." You may have the noun, but not the verb. The New York paper should have used quotation marks to show that it knew better.

PRINCESS EULALIA, the Duke of Veragua, the brother of the Czar and other persons of nobility or royalty, who have visited America this year, would not be mentioned in the same day with Emperor William, so far as warmth of their respective receptions was concerned, if the German Kaiser decides to come. The interest of the American people in this eccentric ruler, and the enthusiasm of even the most Americanized of German citizens over this representative of the beloved fatherland, would insure him a welcome the like of which has not been surpassed.

A CURIOUS feature of the literary congress now in session in Chicago is the ardent, not to say feverish, interest taken by authors whose fame has not yet extended beyond their own townships in the movement to secure more favorable international copyright laws. The same phenomenon has been noticed in other professional meetings of writers. The literary guild seems to be possessed of an altruistic tendency beyond that of any other class of citizens.

A CHICAGO paper speaks of the lofty tower of the recently destroyed cold storage building as "a monolith of finimies." Finimies, yes; but do not say monolith. The entire structure was wooden. It was monolithic, not monolithic.

A MAN in New York State has sold his wife to a neighbor for 45 cents, and yet New York is sending away hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to civilize foreign heathens.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

UNABLE to subscribe to Presbyterian doctrines, Rev. John S. Penman, a strong Briggs supporter, has resigned his pastorate at Irvington, N. Y.

THE seat John Bright used to occupy in the Quaker meeting house at Rochdale is still without a cushion, as in the days when he worshipped there, and will probably so remain as long as the church stands.

CLEMENT SCOTT, dramatic critic of the London Daily Telegraph, compares English and American theaters, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. He says American theaters have no rivals in the world for comfort, safety and convenience.

REV. THOMAS CHAVEN, who for twenty years has had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House in Lucknow, India, is in Chicago. The Lucknow house is one of the largest missionary publishing houses in the world, employing 150 hands and running six printing presses by steam. The young Emperor of China has to maintain a household of about five hundred persons. These include several scores of wives, thirty bearers of state umbrellas, an equal number of fan bearers, thirty physicians and surgeons, seventy-five astrologers, seventy-six cooks and sixty priests.

MISS HARRIET ELIZA GREEN, who died recently at Oakland, Cal., was a leading authority on library cataloging. Her many

years she had been employed in the Boston public library, and the Boston Athenaeum, and in the Columbia College library she had given instructions to students in her department.

THERE is a woman in Sitka known as Princess Tom, who is very rich. She, at one time, had three husbands, but has become Christianized and has discharged two. She is an extensive trader, is known all over Alaska, and wears upon her arms thirty gold bracelets made out of twenty-dollar gold pieces.

BEFORE the darkness fell on Guy de Maupassant, he was the envy of all the other writers of his class in France—a glowing imagination veined with a mis. After it fell, a pathetic incident occurred. He was heard groaning "my thoughts," he said, "my beautiful thoughts! Where are my thoughts? They have taken away my thoughts!"

BARON ALPHONSE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, has now only one eye. In the course of a hunt which he gave on his estate in France last fall, one of his guests accidentally shot him in the eye. Although the best specialists in Europe tried to save the organ, it was found impossible. The eye was taken out a few days ago. It was found that the sight of the other eye was impaired.

WHILE Miss Minnie Moorehead was on a train on her way to Greensboro, N. C., with her parrot several days ago two elderly ladies belonging to the Salvation Army began to sing a preparation for a revival meeting. After they had finished the first hymn and were preparing to preach a sermon Polly thought there was something wrong and began to yell at the top of its voice. "Go ahead! Go ahead! That's all right," which broke up the meeting in that.

THE originator of the Concord grape is still living in Concord, Mass. He is Ephraim W. Bull, now eighty-seven years old, and one of the prominent men of the history of the town. He was a friend of Emerson and Alcott, and has been greatly honored by distinguished visitors to Concord, and by horticulturists at home and abroad. In his garden in Concord he still shows the old mother vine of the Concord grape, which he developed from the seeds of a native wild grape planted just fifty years ago.

A CONGRESS "ON HIS HANDS." When Grover cracks his blacksnake whip. That fateful August day, His wild horse team will jump and rear, And snort and kick and run and tear, And probably run away.

RUBBIES IN THE AIR. None of them. Summer Boarder—I saw a snake seven feet long as I came across the fields this afternoon. I thought you told me you never had any snakes. Uncle Ezra—Wal, I don't. I been a member of the temperance lodge for nigh twenty years.

WHERE HE STOOD. "No one dares to doubt my party loyalty," shouted the orator, waving both hands in the air. "Everybody knows just where I stand." "Yes, I guess that's so," cried a whiskered man on the back bench. "It's right in front of Finck's bar, at any hour of the day and night. You bet we know where you stand."

Decidedly Annoying. At the seaside: Laura—How annoying. Flora—What, dear?

Laura—I have been looking through this field glass at Charlie Chappys and Maud Everly down there on the beach, and they are dressed so much alike that I can't tell whether he has his arm around her or she has her arm around him.

Animal Intelligence. Watts—I tell you, old man, I saw the most remarkable exhibition of animal intelligence to-day that could be imagined.

Pots—What was it? Watts—A bird party started from the house across the street, where I live and one of the horses attached to the carriage threw a shoe. Now, what do you think of that?

ATTENDANCE ON THE PRIMARIES. It Should Be Encouraged, and Slurs Should Not Be Cast at Those Who Take Part.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

The article in the Journal of the 8th inst., was intended only as a mild rebuke to the press for its too-frequent use of ill-considered language, the tendency of which, in my opinion, is to deter rather than encourage, as it should be a more general attendance upon political primaries, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. He who attends them should be heartily and graciously receive whatever credit is due. No one has any more right to impugn my motives for attending a political primary than for attending a Christian church on the Sabbath. Yet it is done, and "good men" (not good citizens) knowing it to be so, habitually absent themselves from these meetings to avoid the dangerous and oftentimes false imputation of being office seekers or members of the "tin horn crowd." A sentiment prevails, however much to be regretted, that those who attend primaries and conventions do so from "mercenary motives." While the press is at fault for the existence of this sentiment, it is not at fault for being office seekers or members of the "tin horn crowd." A sentiment prevails, however much to be regretted, that those who attend primaries and conventions do so from "mercenary motives." While the press is at fault for the existence of this sentiment, it is not at fault for being office seekers or members of the "tin horn crowd."

An order was issued during the administration of Rufus B. Hayes, to Chester A. Arthur, then collector of the port of New York, forbidding the employment of customs service from participating in the proceedings of political primaries and conventions. For refusing to execute this order Mr. Arthur, as is well known, was removed. No one, I presume, will question the motives of the President in issuing this order—correct alleged abuse growing out of the "spoils system." Yet it is nothing less than abridging the rights of citizenship by executive order. History will yet stamp it as a high-handed measure, and the removal of the deposits and money so far as warmth of their respective receptions was concerned, if the German Kaiser decides to come. The interest of the American people in this eccentric ruler, and the enthusiasm of even the most Americanized of German citizens over this representative of the beloved fatherland, would insure him a welcome the like of which has not been surpassed.

A CURIOUS feature of the literary congress now in session in Chicago is the ardent, not to say feverish, interest taken by authors whose fame has not yet extended beyond their own townships in the movement to secure more favorable international copyright laws. The same phenomenon has been noticed in other professional meetings of writers. The literary guild seems to be possessed of an altruistic tendency beyond that of any other class of citizens.

A CHICAGO paper speaks of the lofty tower of the recently destroyed cold storage building as "a monolith of finimies." Finimies, yes; but do not say monolith. The entire structure was wooden. It was monolithic, not monolithic.

A MAN in New York State has sold his wife to a neighbor for 45 cents, and yet New York is sending away hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to civilize foreign heathens.